

Morris has also directed my attention to the fact, that Colonel Portlock, with his usual acumen, had described similar bodies as occurring in the flints of the Irish chalk, and that the species described by him under the name of *Entobia cretacea* (and arranged among the Annelides) is probably the same as the *Clionites Conybeari* before adverted to.

Clionites Mantelli. Pl. V. C. figs. 1 & 2.

Cells small, oviform, numerous, more or less closely aggregated, connected together by minute slender canals. External openings rather large.

Locality. In the substance of the shell of an *Inoceramus* from the Upper Chalk of the Isle of Wight.

Highgate, Sept. 29, 1852.

XXXIV.—*Description of a species of Belemnite, with Observations on Aptychus*. By J. MORRIS, F.G.S.

[With a Plate.]

THE following species of Belemnite, obtained by M. Bouchard of Boulogne from the lias of France, appears to be sufficiently distinct from any species figured by M. D'Orbigny in the 'Paléontologie Française,' and to differ somewhat from the Belemnites usually found in the lias, and may be described as follows:—

Belemnites Bouchardi. Pl. V. E. figs. 1, 2, 3, 4.

Testa brevi, conica, subcompressa, unisulcata; apice obtuso, rugoso, alveolo magno, apertura subquadrata.

A Belemnite with a very short, conical and slightly compressed rostrum, the apex obtuse and marked by numerous granulose ridges (fig. 4 a); the fibrous substance of the shell is extremely thin; the alveolar cavity is large, and occupies nearly the whole length of the rostrum; the ventral furrow is very distinct, and is prolonged from the apex to the aperture, which is subquadrate. The posterior side is slightly compressed by two rather obscure furrows, which become obsolete towards the opening.

This species in the general form and large alveolar cavity resembles *Bel. brevirostris*, D'Orb.; it is however less conical, and the broad continuous furrow and rugose apex will readily distinguish it from that species.

Locality. From the Upper Lias of Vicux Pont, Calvados. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch, aperture 6 lines.

Note on Aptychus.

Through the kindness of the Rev. A. Griesbach of Wollaston, I have lately received an interesting specimen of Ammonite (*A. Walcottii*) obtained by him from the lias of Northamptonshire, containing the remains of the anomalous body *Aptychus* or *Trigonellites*. By a fortunate fracture, the *Aptychus*, of a corneo-calcareous nature, was found imbedded in the matrix filling the last chamber, about 6 inches from the aperture; the two lobes are semi-elliptical in form, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length by 1 inch in breadth, and exhibit the concentric striated surface or lines of growth. Pl. V. D. fig. 1.

The comparative rarity in England of these bodies in direct connection with the Ammonite, of which they are presumed to be the opercula, has induced me to record the above fact. Mr. Strickland has described the occurrence of similar bodies in the Ammonites from the lias of Defford (Geol. Proc. iv. p. 451), and Mr. Moore in those from Ilminster.

Bronn enumerates about forty species of *Aptychus* from the Jurassic and Cretaceous strata, a small proportion to the numerous Ammonites found in these formations.

XXXV.—On some Crustacea dredged by Mr. Barlee in the Shetlands. By C. SPENCE BATE, Esq.

[With a Plate.]

THROUGH the kindness of Mr. Barlee (whose indefatigable industry has been of such benefit to conchology), I received the following Crustacea dredged by him off the Haaf, Shetlands, during the fall of 1851.

Hyas coarctatus.
Inachus Dorsettensis.
Portunus pusillus.
Ebalia Pennantii.
Lithodes Maia.
Crangon spinosus.
Hippolyte Sowerbei.
 —— *Barleei* (new species).

Nymphon gigantea.

The distant locality from which these come make them worthy of being recorded, at a period when research is endeavouring to illustrate the fauna of particular districts.